WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, February 11, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
L9	L8 and vector	55	L9
L8	L7 and morphological	106	L8
L7	removable and marker	5122	L7
L6	L5 and (gvg or glucocorticoid)	19	L6
L5	L4 and marker	115	L5
L4	l2 and remov?	118	L4
L3	L2 and excis?	13	L3
L2	L1 and induc?	145	L2
L1	vector and recombinase and transcription factor	224	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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 NEWS  1          Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  Sep 17  IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change
                  to PHARMASEARCH
 NEWS  3  Oct 09  Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents
                  Index
 NEWS  4  Oct 09  Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
 NEWS  5  Oct 15  Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
 NEWS  6  Oct 22  Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
 NEWS  7  Oct 22  DGENE GETSIM has been improved
 NEWS  8  Oct 29  AAASD no longer available
 NEWS  9  Nov 19  New Search Capabilities  USPATFULL and USPAT2
 NEWS 10  Nov 19  TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
 NEWS 11  Nov 29  COPPERLIT now available on STN
 NEWS 12  Nov 29  DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
 NEWS 13  Nov 30  Files VETU and VETB to have open access
 NEWS 14  Dec 10  WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
 NEWS 15  Dec 10  DGENE BLAST Homology Search
 NEWS 16  Dec 17  WELDASEARCH now available on STN
 NEWS 17  Dec 17  STANDARDS now available on STN
 NEWS 18  Dec 17  New fields for DPCI
 NEWS 19  Dec 19  CAS Roles modified
 NEWS 20  Dec 19  1907-1946 data and page images added to CA and CAplus
 NEWS 21  Jan 25  BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
 NEWS 22  Jan 25  Searching with the P indicator for Preparations
 NEWS 23  Jan 29  FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
 NEWS 24  Feb 01  DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update
                  frequency

 NEWS EXPRESS  February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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specific topic.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:21:16 ON 11 FEB 2002

=> file agricola caplus biosis
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.15       0.15

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:21:30 ON 11 FEB 2002
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=> s vector and recombinase
L1          507 VECTOR AND RECOMBINASE

=> s l1 and marker
L2          100 L1 AND MARKER

=> s l2 and (remov? or excis?)
L3           51 L2 AND (REMOV? OR EXCIS?)

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4            38 DUP REM L3 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-10 ti

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 38  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Reporter gene-antibiotic resistance gene dual selection expression vectors
     for easy screening of transformation

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 38  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Vector and method for targeted replacement and disruption of an
     integrated DNA sequence

L4   ANSWER 3 OF 38  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Inducible site-specific recombination for the activation and
     removal of transgenes in transgenic plants

L4   ANSWER 4 OF 38  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Targeted removal of attP-flanked selectable marker
     gene from a transgenic plant by inducing intrachromosomal homologous
     recombination

L4   ANSWER 5 OF 38  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Transgenic animals expressing modulating human Tau protein gene as models
     for neurodegenerative disease such as Alzheimers

L4   ANSWER 6 OF 38  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Mammalian retroviral vectors and their uses in study of gene expression

L4   ANSWER 7 OF 38  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   A cloning system for the construction of vectors for mutation of
     eukaryotic genes by homologous recombination

L4   ANSWER 8 OF 38  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Improvement of the pBRINT-Ts plasmid family to obtain marker
     -free chromosomal insertion of cloned DNA in E. coli

L4   ANSWER 9 OF 38  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI   Efficient elimination of selectable marker genes from the
     plastid genome by the CRE-lox site-specific recombination system.
```

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Mutant loxP vectors for selectable **marker** recycle and conditional knock-outs

=> d 3 so

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d 3 pi

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001040492	A2	20010607	WO 2000-US42086	20001113

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

=> d 9 sop
'SOP' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
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L4 ANSWER 9 OF 38 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
SO Plant Journal, (July, 2001) Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 171-178. print.
ISSN: 0960-7412.

=> d 10 so

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO BMC Biotechnol. (2001), 1, No pp. given
CODEN: BBMIE6; ISSN: 1472-6750
URL: http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1472-6750-1-7.pdf

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	16.83	16.98

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:24:11 ON 11 FEB 2002

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb 8, 2002 (20020208/UP).

=> d 11-20 ti
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'AGRICOLA, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Gene therapy of cancers using suicide genes preferentially deleted from non-cancerous cells

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 38 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Targeted integration of a GFP reporter into the SCA-1 locus results in high level expression in hematopoietic cells of transgenic mice.

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 38 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 1
TI A transformation **vector** for the production of **marker** -free transgenic plants containing a single copy transgene at high frequency.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
TI Intrachromosomal recombination between attP regions as a tool to **remove** selectable **marker** genes from tobacco transgenes

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 3
TI Exploring redundancy in the yeast genome: an improved strategy for use of the cre-loxP system

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Controlling gene expression in yeast by inducible site-specific recombination

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 4
TI Integration-proficient plasmids for Pseudomonas aeruginosa: site-specific integration and use for engineering of reporter and expression strains

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Recombinational cloning using nucleic acids having recombination sites

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 5
TI Chromosomal integration of heterologous DNA in Escherichia coli with precise **removal** of markers and replicons used during construction

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 6
TI Genome engineering of Toxoplasma gondii using the site-specific **recombinase** Cre

=> d 11 so
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'AGRICOLA, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO Ger. Offen., 16 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

=> d 11 pi
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'AGRICOLA, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

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     ---------------  ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   DE 19834430       A1   20000203       DE 1998-19834430 19980730
     DE 19834430       C2   20000531
     WO 2000006758     A1   20000210       WO 1999-EP3607   19990525
         W:  AU, CA, CN, JP, KR, RU, US
         RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
             PT, SE
     AU 9943682        A1   20000221       AU 1999-43682    19990525
     AU 731510         B2   20010329
     EP 1019518        A1   20000719       EP 1999-926413   19990525
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, FI


=> d 13 so
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'AGRICOLA, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y


L4   ANSWER 13 OF 38  AGRICOLA                              DUPLICATE 1
SO   The Plant journal : for cell and molecular biology, June 2000. Vol. 22,
     No. 5. p. 461-469
     Publisher: Oxford : Blackwell Sciences Ltd.
     ISSN: 0960-7412


=> d 16 so
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'AGRICOLA, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y


L4   ANSWER 16 OF 38  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO   Nucleic Acids Research (2000), 28(24), e108/1-e108/6
     CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048


=> d 18 so
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'AGRICOLA, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y


L4   ANSWER 18 OF 38  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 186 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2


=> d 18 pi
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'AGRICOLA, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y


L4   ANSWER 18 OF 38  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  ---------      ---------------  --------
PI   WO 9921977         A1   19990506       WO 1998-US22589  19981026
         W:  AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
             DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE,
             KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
             MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR,
             TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,
             FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
             CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 9911995          A1   19990517       AU 1999-11995    19981026
```

EP 1025217 A1 20000809 EP 1998-955110 19981026
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
JP 2002500861 T2 20020115 JP 2000-518069 19981026
US 6277608 B1 20010821 US 1999-296280 19990422

=> d 18 ab
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'AGRICOLA, CAPLUS, BIOSIS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB Recombinational cloning is provided by the use of nucleic acids, vectors and methods, in vitro and in vivo, for moving or exchanging segments of DNA mols. using engineered recombination sites and recombination proteins to provide chimeric DNA mols. that have the desired characteristic(s) and/or DNA segment(s). Reversible and/or repeatable cloning and subcloning reactions can be used to manipulate nucleic acids to form chimeric nucleic acids using recombination proteins and recombination sites. Recombinational cloning according to the present invention thus uses recombination proteins with recombinant nucleic acid mols. having at least one selected recombination site for moving or exchanging segments of nucleic acids mols., in vitro and in vivo. The methods of the invention provide a means in which nucleic acid mol. of interest may be moved or transferred into any no. of **vector** systems. Such transfer to various **vector** systems may be accomplished sep., sequentially, or in mass (e.g., into any no. of different vectors in one step). The improved specificity, speed and/or yields of the present invention facilitates DNA or RNA cloning, subcloning, regulation or exchange useful for any related purpose. Two different sets of plasmids were constructed to demonstrate the in vitro method. One set, for use with CRE **recombinase** only, contained loxP and loxP 511 sites. A second set, for use with Cre and integrase, contained loxP and att sites. The efficiency of prodn. of the desired daughter plasmid was about 60-fold higher using both enzymes than using Cre alone.

=> d 19 so y

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 5
SO J. Bacteriol. (1999), 181(22), 7143-7148
CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193

=> d 19 ab y

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 5
AB A set of vectors which facilitates the sequential integration of new functions into the Escherichia coli chromosome by homologous recombination has been developed. These vectors are based on plasmids described by Posfai et al. (J. Bacteriol. 179:4426-4428, 1997) which contain conditional replicons (pSC101 or R6K), a choice of three selectable markers (ampicillin, chloramphenicol, or kanamycin), and a single FRT site. The modified vectors contain two FRT sites which bracket a modified multiple cloning region for DNA insertion. After integration, a helper plasmid expressing the flippase (FLP) **recombinase** allows precise in vivo **excision** of the replicon and the **marker** used for selection. Sites are also available for temporary insertion of addnl. functions which can be subsequently deleted with the replicon. Only the

DNA inserted into the multiple cloning sites (passenger genes and homologous fragment for targeting) and a single FRT site (68 bp) remain in the chromosome after **excision**. The utility of these vectors was demonstrated by integrating Zymomonas mobilis genes encoding the ethanol pathway behind the native chromosomal adhE gene in strains of E. coli K-12 and E. coli B. With these vectors, a single antibiotic selection system can be used repeatedly for the successive improvement of E. coli strains with precise deletion of extraneous genes used during construction.

=> d 21-30 ti y

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 7
TI pBECKS2000: a novel plasmid series for the facile creation of complex binary vectors, which incorporates "clean-gene" facilities

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 38 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Selectable **marker**-free transgenic plants without sexual crossing: Transient expression of cre **recombinase** and use of a conditional lethal dominant gene.

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Retrovirus-based expression vectors for use in the study of gene expression in mammalian cells

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Preparation of adeno-associated virus-derived **vector** for introducing genes into animal cells using cre/loxP mechanism and its use in gene therapy

L4 ANSWER 25 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Conditional immortalization method for human tumor cells in producing a vaccine

L4 ANSWER 26 OF 38 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Retargeting of retroviral integration sites for the predictable expression of transgenes and the analysis of cis-acting sequences.

L4 ANSWER 27 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Inducible expression based on regulated recombination: a single **vector** strategy for stable expression in cultured cells

L4 ANSWER 28 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 8
TI Dissecting the role of N-myc in development using a single targeting **vector** to generate a series of alleles

L4 ANSWER 29 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Regulated **excision** of a target gene from the transformation **vector** in the recipient cell using a site-specific **recombinase**

L4 ANSWER 30 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 9
TI Cre/loxP-mediated **excision** of a neomycin resistance expression unit from an integrated retroviral **vector** increases long terminal repeat-driven transcription in human hematopoietic cells

=> d 22 aB Y

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 38 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB Transgenic tobacco plants were produced that contained single-copy pART54 T-DNA, with a 35S-uidA gene linked to loxP-flanked kanamycin resistance (nptII) and cytosine deaminase (codA) genes. Retransformation of these plants with pCre1 (containing 35S transcribed cre **recombinase** and hygromycin (hpt) resistance genes) resulted in **excision** of the loxP-flanked genes from the genome. Phenotypes of progeny from selfed-retransformed plants confirmed nptII and codA **excision** and integration of the cre-linked hpt gene. To avoid integration of the hpt gene, and thereby generate plants totally free of **marker** genes, we attempted to transiently express the cre **recombinase**. Agrobacterium tumefaciens (pCre1) was cocultivated with leaf discs of two pART54-transformed lines and shoots were regenerated in the absence of hygromycin selection. Nineteen of 773 (0.25%) shoots showed tolerance to 5-fluorocytosine (5-fc) which is converted to the toxic 5-fluorouracil by cytosine deaminase. 5-fc tolerance insix shoots was found to be due to **excision** of the loxP-flanked region of the pART54 T-DNA. In four of these shoots **excision** could be attributed to cre expression from integrated pCre1 T-DNA, whereas in two shoots **excision** appeared to be a consequence of transient cre expression from pCre1 T-DNA molecules which had been transferred to the plant cells but not integrated into the genome. The absence of selectable **marker** genes was confirmed by the phenotype of the T1 progeny. Therefore, through transient cre expression, **marker**-free transgenic plants were produced without sexual crossing. This approach could be applicable to the elimination of **marker** genes from transgenic crops which must be vegetatively propagated to maintain their elite genotype.

=> d 27 ab y

L4 ANSWER 27 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB When fused to the ligand binding domain (LBD) of steroid hormone nuclear receptors, site-specific recombinases (SSRs) acquire a ligand-dependent activity. Here, the authors describe the use of SSR-LBD fusion proteins in an inducible expression system, introduced into cells in a single step. A single transgene contains a constitutively active, bi-directional enhancer/promoter, which directs expression, on one side, of an SSR-LBD fusion protein gene and, on the other, a selectable **marker** /inducible gene cassette. The selectable **marker**, the puromycin acetyltransferase (pac) gene, is used for stable genomic integration of the transgene and is flanked by recombination target sites. The inducible gene is not expressed because the pac gene lies between it and the promoter. Activation of the SSR-LBD by a ligand induces recombination and the pac gene is **excised**. The inducible gene is thus positioned next to the promoter and so is expressed. This describes a ligand-inducible expression strategy that relies on regulated recombination rather than regulated transcription. By inducible expression of diphtheria toxin, evidence that this system permits inducible expression of very toxic proteins is presented. The combination of the complete regulatory circuit and inducible gene in one transgene relates expression of the selectable **marker** gene to expression from the bi-directional enhancer/promoter. The authors exploit this relationship to show that graded increases in selection pressure can be used to select for clones with different induction properties.

=> d 29 ab y

L4 ANSWER 29 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB A method of site-specific **excision** of a target gene from a

transformation **vector** using a site-specific **recombinase** is described. This allows the transformation of the target organism with the **removal** of a selectable **marker** carried by the **vector**. **Excision** can be regulated or constitutive depending upon the promoter regulating the **recombinase** gene. As a result the same selectable **marker** can be used can be used in a no. of sequential transformations. The method can be generally used to regulate transgene expression in genetically-manipulated organisms, for example to promote differentiation, de-differentiation, or any unidirectional developmental shift of a target cell which requires the time-specific expression of a particular gene. The method is particularly suited to the promotion of specific organogeneses in plants using organogenesis-promoting transgenes, wherein the organs which subsequently develop in said plants are genetically transformed with a desired gene but lack organogenesis-promoting transgenes. The use flp/frt and cre/loxP recombination systems in tobacco (Nicotiana plumbaginifolia) is demonstrated.

=> d 29 so y

L4 ANSWER 29 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d 29 pi y

L4 ANSWER 29 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9737012	A1	19971009	WO 1997-AU197	19970327
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2250111	AA	19971009	CA 1997-2250111	19970327
	AU 9721437	A1	19971022	AU 1997-21437	19970327
	AU 717267	B2	20000323		
	EP 922097	A1	19990616	EP 1997-913984	19970327
	R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	JP 2000507446	T2	20000620	JP 1997-534743	19970327

=> d 31-38 ti y

L4 ANSWER 31 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Transient expression of SV 40 large T antigen by Cre/LoxP-mediated site-specific deletion in primary human tumor cells

L4 ANSWER 32 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 10
TI Positive selection of FLP-mediated unequal sister chromatid exchange products in mammalian cells

L4 ANSWER 33 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 11
TI **Excision** of an integrated provirus by the action of FLP **recombinase**

L4 ANSWER 34 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 12
TI Self-deleting retrovirus vectors for gene therapy

L4 ANSWER 35 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI **Excision** of specific DNA-sequences from integrated retroviral vectors via site-specific recombination

L4 ANSWER 36 OF 38 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI **Excision** of specific DNA-sequences from integrated retroviral vectors via site-specific recombination.

L4 ANSWER 37 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Recycling selectable markers in yeast

L4 ANSWER 38 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI A series of yeast/Escherichia coli .lambda. expression vectors designed for directional cloning of cDNAs and cre/lox-mediated plasmid **excision**

=> d 37 ab y

L4 ANSWER 37 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB A series of **excisable marker** cassettes has been constructed to facilitate recycling of selectable markers in yeast. These cassettes exploit the use of the Cre DNA **recombinase** to precisely **excise** the **marker** gene when desired. They are esp. useful for making gene disruptions and then **removing** the **marker** gene to allow subsequent genetic manipulations with that same **marker**. Also described are a no. of cre expression vectors that allow galactose-induced expression of the **recombinase** in yeast. The procedure is simple and allows rapid processing of large nos. of transformants.

=> d 37 pi y

L4 ANSWER 37 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

=> d 37 so y

L4 ANSWER 37 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO BioTechniques (1994), 16(6), 1086-8
CODEN: BTNQDO; ISSN: 0736-6205

=> s transcription factor and recombinase and vector
0 TRANSCRIPTION
6 FACTOR
0 TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR
(TRANSCRIPTION(W)FACTOR)
0 RECOMBINASE
0 VECTOR

```
L5            0 TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR AND RECOMBINASE AND VECTOR

=> s transcription factor and recombinase
              0 TRANSCRIPTION
              6 FACTOR
              0 TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR
                  (TRANSCRIPTION(W)FACTOR)
              0 RECOMBINASE
L6            0 TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR AND RECOMBINASE

=> file agricola caplus biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.00      69.31

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                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00      -3.10

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=> s transcription factor and recombinase and vector
L7            4 TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR AND RECOMBINASE AND VECTOR

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8             4 DUP REM L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-4 ti

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Inducible site-specific recombination for the activation and removal of
     transgenes in transgenic plants

L8   ANSWER 2 OF 4  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI   Apoptosis induced by p75 vs NGF withdrawal: Differential mechanisms
     revealed by c-jun deletion.

L8   ANSWER 3 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Gene therapy of cancers using suicide genes preferentially deleted from
     non-cancerous cells

L8   ANSWER 4 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI   Eukaryote persistent gene expression or gene regulation using vectors
     comprising origin of replication, gene of interest, and gene for
     site-specific recombinase or other replication protein


=> d so

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2


=> d pi
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L8   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
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PI   WO 2001040492      A2   20010607       WO 2000-US42086  20001113
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
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             LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,
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             ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
             DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
             BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG


=> d 4 so

L8   ANSWER 4 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 120 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2


=> d 4 piu
'PIU' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
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in at least one of the files.  Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):pi

L8   ANSWER 4 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
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PI   WO 9709439         A1   19970313       WO 1996-US14123  19960827
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             IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA
     US 5801030          A    19980901       US 1995-522684   19950901
     AU 9669122          A1   19970327       AU 1996-69122    19960827
     AU 717597           B2   20000330
     EP 850312           A1   19980701       EP 1996-929879   19960827
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE
     CN 1200149          A    19981125       CN 1996-197732   19960827
     JP 2001507203       T2   20010605       JP 1997-511335   19960827
     US 6063627          A    20000516       US 1998-30563    19980225
     NO 9800838          A    19980421       NO 1998-838      19980227


=> d 4 ab

L8   ANSWER 4 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB   The present invention provides methods for site-specific recombination in
     a cell, as well as vectors which can be employed in such methods.  The
     methods and vectors of the present invention can be used to obtain
     persistent gene expression in a cell and to modulate gene expression.  One
     preferred method according to the invention comprises contacting a cell
     with a vector comprising an origin of replication functional in
     mammalian cells located between first and second recombining sites located
     in parallel.  Another preferred method comprises, in part, contacting a
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cell with a **vector** comprising first and second recombining sites in antiparallel orientations such that the **vector** is internalized by the cell. In both methods, the cell is further provided with a site-specific **recombinase** that effects recombination between the first and second recombining sites of the **vector**.

=> s transcription factor and recombinase
L9 74 TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR AND RECOMBINASE

=> l9 and (excis? or remov?)
L9 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l9 and (excis? or remov?)
L10 11 L9 AND (EXCIS? OR REMOV?)

=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11 9 DUP REM L10 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-9 ti

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Inducible site-specific recombination for the activation and **removal** of transgenes in transgenic plants

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
TI Conditional deletion of the bcl-x gene from mouse mammary epithelium results in accelerated apoptosis during involution but does not compromise cell function during lactation

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Gene therapy of cancers using suicide genes preferentially deleted from non-cancerous cells

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Isolation of target nucleic acid molecules using hairpin-type nucleic acid probes

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Glucocorticoid receptor with modified ligand specificity, fusion proteins containing the ligand binding domain thereof, and their use in controlling gene expression in recombinant cells and transgenic animals

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Reporter gene systems for assaying the effectiveness of a transcription regulating factor and their uses

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Measuring the activity of transcription regulatory factors with reporter genes and regulatory cascades

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Expression of the Drosophila gooseberry locus defines a subset of neuroblast lineages in the central nervous system.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
TI The Bacillus subtilis gene for the developmental **transcription factor** .sigma.K is generated by **excision** of a dispensable DNA element containing a sporulation **recombinase** gene

=> d 5 so

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d 5 pi

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9731108	A1	19970828	WO 1997-FR315	19970220
W: AU, CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2745008	A1	19970822	FR 1996-2060	19960220
CA 2247517	AA	19970828	CA 1997-2247517	19970220
AU 9720989	A1	19970910	AU 1997-20989	19970220
AU 707684	B2	19990715		
EP 896620	A1	19990217	EP 1997-906232	19970220
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2000505298	T2	20000509	JP 1997-529854	19970220

=> d 5 ab

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB A DNA fragment coding for a modified nuclear glucocorticoid receptor, particularly one mutated in the region coding for the ligand binding domain, so that receptor activity is more strongly inducible by a synthetic glucocorticoid ligand than by a natural glucocorticoid ligand, is disclosed. A fusion protein between the modified ligand-binding domain of the glucocorticoid receptor and a DNA-binding domain may be used to control gene expression in recombinant cells or in transgenic animals. A recombination system inducible in mammals by means of a fusion protein produced between a **recombinase** and the binding domain of the ligand derived from the modified glucocorticoid receptor of which the activity is more strongly inducible by synthetic glucocorticoids than by natural glucocorticoids, is also disclosed. The human glucocorticoid receptor contg. threonine at position 747 instead of isoleucine displays normal transactivating activity with dexamethasone, but not with natural ligands aldosterone and corticosterone. COS-7 cells contg. a reporter gene controlled by a GRE were exposed to dexamethasone or corticosterone. Reporter gene expression was only obsd. with the synthetic glucocorticoid. Control of genetic recombination (i.e., **excision** of loxP-flanked gene insert) in cells or transgenic mice by modified glucocorticoid receptor ligand binding domain fused to Cre **recombinase** was also demonstrated.

=> d 6 ab

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB A method of detg. the activity of a regulatory factor that uses a set of reporter genes under control of different arrays of regulatory elements is described. The method uses two regulatory factors in a cascade in which an active first factor affects either the activity of the second regulatory factor, or the expression of the gene encoding it. It is the second factor that regulates expression of the reporter gene. Following addn. of an inhibitor, the activation of the reporter system is detected by the interaction between the first and second regulatory factors. The

method can be used to identify factors that can inhibit the action of oncogene products that are transcription factors. The development of Saccharomyces cerevisiae-based test systems is described. The use of such a system to screen a pool of .apprx.105 peptides for inhibitors of the **transcription factor** CTF-7 is demonstrated.

=> d 7 ab

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB A method for measuring the activity of a **transcription factor** that uses a regulatory cascade with factor of interest as the first component of the cascade is described. The factor is used to regulate expression of a gene that is used to control expression of a reporter gene. The use of the cascade allows the measurement of transcription activating and inhibiting activities and of multi-component factors. The assay is adaptable to screening large nos. of compds. affecting transcription for use in the therapeutic regulation of gene expression, e.g. inhibition of oncogene function. The second regulatory protein may be a fusion protein of two factors intended to give maximal reporting of the activity of the first **transcription factor**.a. Models for testing a no. of regulatory interactions are presented. Saccharomyces cerevisiae is the preferred host, allowing for large scale screening of compds. Model systems showing tetracycline regulation of expression through the tetR repressor and for screening of peptide inhibitors of CTF-7 function are demonstrated.

=> s (gvg or glucocorticoid) and recombinase
L12 16 (GVG OR GLUCOCORTICOID) AND RECOMBINASE

=> dup rem l12
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L12
L13 12 DUP REM L12 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l13 and transcription factor
L14 3 L13 AND TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR

=> del l14 y

=> d 1-12 ti

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Mutation of the cre gene to remove cryptic splice sites to improve the expression and inducibility of the gene in eukaryotic hosts

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Inducible site-specific recombination for the activation and removal of transgenes in transgenic plants

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Methods of genetic manipulations of living systems using fusion of recombinases and regulatory ligand binding domain

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Non-human mammal with tissue-specific modified **glucocorticoid** receptor and its use in development of disease treatments

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
TI Expression of the 11.beta.-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase 2 gene in the mouse

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Expression of cre **recombinase** as a reporter of signal

transduction in mammalian cells

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
TI A chimeric Cre **recombinase** inducible by synthetic, but not by natural ligands of the **glucocorticoid** receptor

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 3
TI Genetic recombination as a reporter for screening steroid receptor agonists and antagonists

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI **Glucocorticoid** receptor with modified ligand specificity, fusion proteins containing the ligand binding domain thereof, and their use in controlling gene expression in recombinant cells and transgenic animals

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 4
TI SNF2.beta.-BRG1 is essential for the viability of F9 murine embryonal carcinoma cells

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Steroid receptor knockouts

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI Ligand-regulated site-specific recombination.

=> d 2 ab

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AB Disclosed is an inducible promoter system in conjunction with a site-specific recombination system which allows (i) specific activation of transgenes at specific times or (ii) excision and removal of transgenes (e.g., antibiotic resistance markers) from transgenic plants. These "suicide" gene cassettes, including the recombination system itself, can be evicted from the plant genome once their function has been exerted. The system is based on the ability to temporally and spatially induce the expression of CRE **recombinase** which then binds to directly repeated lox sites flanking the transgene in question leading to the precise excision of the gene cassette. Also disclosed is a method to activate an inverted, and therefore silent, transgene by placing two lox sites in opposite orientations flanking the transgene. This results in inversion of the intervening DNA fragment in the presence of CRE **recombinase**. This activation can be timed by placing the CRE **recombinase** under the control of an inducible promoter. In order to test this system a construct was designed that allows in planta monitoring of precise excision events using the firefly luciferase (LUC) reporter gene as a marker for recombination.

=> d 2 so

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
SO PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

=> d 2 pi

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001040492	A2	20010607	WO 2000-US42086	20001113

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HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,
LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,
SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU,
ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

=> d 7 so

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
SO Nucleic Acids Res. (1998), 26(17), 4086-4090
CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048

=> d 7 ab

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
AB The authors have developed a new ligand-dependent chimeric **recombinase** (Cre-GRdex) by fusing the site-specific Cre **recombinase** to the ligand binding domain (LBD) of a mutant human **glucocorticoid** receptor (GRdex). The synthetic **glucocorticoid** receptor (GR) ligands dexamethasone, triamcinolone acetonide and RU38486 efficiently induce **recombinase** activity in F9 murine embryonal carcinoma cells expressing constitutively Cre-GRdex. In contrast, no **recombinase** activity was detected in the absence of ligand or in the presence of the natural GR ligands corticosterone, cortisol or aldosterone. Moreover, physiol. concns. of these natural GR ligands do not affect Cre-GRdex **recombinase** activity induced by dexamethasone. Thus, as previously shown using Cre-estrogen receptor (ER) fusion proteins, Cre-GRdex might be useful for achieving loxP site-directed mutagenesis in cultured cells and spatio-temporally controlled somatic cell mutagenesis in transgenic mice.

=> d 12 ab

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AB Site-specific recombination offers a potential way to alter a living genome by design in a precise and stable manner. This potential requires strategies which can be used to regulate the recombination event. We describe a strategy to regulate FLP **recombinase** activity which relies on expressing FLP as a fusion protein with steroid hormone receptor ligand binding domains (LBDs). In the absence of a ligand cognate to the LBD, the **recombinase** activity of the fusion protein is extremely low. Upon ligand administration, **recombinase** activity is rapidly induced. These results outline the basis for inducible expression or disruption strategies based on inducible recombination. Additionally, we have exploited the conditional nature of FLP-LBD fusion proteins to direct integration of a plasmid into a specific genomic site at frequencies approaching the frequency of random integration.

=> s ((moller s?) or (moller, s?))/au
L14 453 ((MOLLER S?) OR (MOLLER, S?))/AU

=> s l14 and recombinase
L15 4 L14 AND RECOMBINASE

=> dup rem l15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15
L16 2 DUP REM L15 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-2 ti

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Inducible site-specific recombination for the activation and removal of transgenes in transgenic plants

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 2 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 1
TI Chemical-regulated, site-specific DNA excision in transgenic plants.

=> d 2 so

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 2 AGRICOLA DUPLICATE 1
SO Nature biotechnology, Feb 2001. Vol. 19, No. 2. p. 157-161
Publisher: New York, NY : Nature America, Inc.
CODEN: NABIF9; ISSN: 1087-0156

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
chemical inducible and (gvg or glucocorticoid)	1

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Refine Search: chemical inducible and (gvg or glucocorticoid) Clear

Search History

Today's Date: 6/1/2001

DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT	chemical inducible and (gvg or glucocorticoid)	1	L8
USPT	l6 and gvg inducible	0	L7
USPT	l4 and chemical	450	L6
USPT	l4 and recombinase	29	L5
USPT	l3 and induc?	484	L4
USPT	(gvg or glucocor$) and plant	962	L3
USPT	(gvg or glucocor?) and plant	5	L2
USPT	(((((vector and recombinase and transcription factor) and (remov? or excis?)))and plant) and induc?)	42	L1

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Search Results -

Terms	Documents
l6 and induc?	42

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Refine Search: Clear

Search History

Today's Date: 5/28/2001

DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT	l6 and induc?	42	L7
USPT	l1 and plant	50	L6
USPT	l4 and marker and excis?	15	L5
USPT	recombinase and transcription factor	160	L4
USPT	(excis? adj5 marker) and recombinase	1	L3
USPT	excis? adj5 marker gene	1	L2
USPT	((vector and recombinase and transcription factor) and (remov? or excis?))	125	L1